BOROUGH

OF

PONTEFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1969

BOROUGH
OF
PONTEFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1969.

BY

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To:- The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors
of the Borough of Pontefract.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health Services of the Borough during the year 1969.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

John F. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

P O N T E F R A C T B O R O U G H.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1969.

Chairman: Alderman B. Wood.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman G.E. Poppleton.

Alderman J. Blackburn, O.B.E. (Mayor)

Cr. I. R. Bloomer.

Cr. J. Dixon.

Cr. W. H. Dixon.

Cr. F. A. A. Gardiner.

Cr. C. I. Huddlestone.

Cr. G. Lofthouse.

Cr. Mrs. H. M. Parker.

Cr. D. Robinson.

Cr. L. Williams.

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PART ONE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Borough : 4,865 acres.

Registrar-General's Estimate of civilian population: 30,820.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1969) according to the rate books: 9,789

Rateable Value: 1969 - £900,212

Sum represented by penny rate: 1969 - £3,570

VITAL STATISTICS. (Registrar-General's - Registered during the year).

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1968.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
Legitimate	267	(249)	250	(266)	517	(515)
Illegitimate	15	(18)	22	(15)	37	(33)
	282	(267)	272	(281)	554	(548)

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: 18.0 (18.1)

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: 16.4 (16.5)

Percentage of illegitimate births: 7.00 (6.02)

STILLBIRTHS.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
Legitimate	7	(7)	4	(2)	11	(9)
Illegitimate	1	(1)	-	(-)	1	(1)
	8	(8)	4	(2)	12	(10)

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)births: 21.00 (18.0)

Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: 0.38 (0.30)

DEATHS.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
All age groups	171	(172)	134	(145)	305	(317)

Infants under one year.

	Male.		Female.		Total.	
Legitimate	5	(4)	6	(2)	11	(6)
Illegitimate	1	(-)	1	(1)	2	(1)
	6	(4)	7	(3)	13	(7)

MATERNAL DEATHS. Nil. (Nil)

DEATH RATES.

Crude Death rate per 1,000 population:	9.9	(10.5)
Adjusted Death rate per 1,000 population:	11.9	(12.4)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	23.0	(12.8)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	21.0	(11.6)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	54.0	(30.3)
Maternal deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	NIL	(NIL)

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects.	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, oesophagus.	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach.	5	5	10
Malignant Neoplasm, intestine.	3	4	7
Malignant Neoplasm, larynx.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	17	4	21
Malignant Neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus.	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, prostate.	1	-	1
Leukaemia.	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms.	8	10	18
Diabetes Mellitus.	-	1	1
Mental Disorders.	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	3	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.	-	4	4
Hypertensive Disease.	2	3	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease.	51	22	73
Other Forms of Heart Disease.	2	4	6
Cerebrovascular Disease.	20	18	38
Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	3	6	9
Influenza.	2	1	3
Pneumonia.	16	18	34
Bronchitis and Emphysema.	14	7	21
Asthma.	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	2	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System.	1	2	3
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary system.	3	4	7
Congenital Anomalies.	3	2	5
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	2	3
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions.	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	4	1	5
All Other Accidents.	5	-	5
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries.	2	3	5
All Other External Causes.	-	1	1
Totals:	171	134	305

The local death rate during the past 12 years is shown in the following Table:

Year.	Death Rate.
1958	20.4
1959	11.2
1960	12.0
1961	10.6
1962	9.8
1963	10.7
1964	10.7
1965	9.6
1966	11.2
1967	9.9
1968	10.5
1969	9.9

Infant Mortality.

The following Table gives causes of Infant Deaths during the year 1969, classified into age groups.

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Age Groups.							All ages under 1 yr.		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-4 wks.	1-3 mth.	3-6 mth.	6-9 mth.	9-12 mth.	M	F	Total
Respiratory Failure.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Atelectasis.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Congenital Stenosis of Pulmonary Aorta.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Operative Shock.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Heart Failure.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Otitis Media.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Renal Failure.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Coarctation of Aorta.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals:	5	-	2	4	2	-	-	6	7	13

COMPARISON OF PONTEFRACT VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING AREAS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE III.

	Pontefract Borough.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provisional Figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate:	18.0	16.8	16.9	16.3
Adjusted Rate:	16.4	17.2	17.1	-
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate:	9.9	12.3	11.6	11.9
Adjusted Rate:	11.9	12.9	12.6	-
Infective & Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	*	*	*	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	-	0.03	0.03	0.02
Tuberculosis Other.	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
Tuberculosis - All Forms.	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer - Lung, Bronchus.	0.68	0.52	0.49	0.61
Cancer - All forms.	2.11	2.22	2.10	2.35
Cerebrovascular Disease.	1.23	1.83	1.70	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases.	3.15	4.67	4.39	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.98	1.81	1.69	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and stillbirths).	-	0.19	0.20	0.19
Perinatal Mortality.	30.0	24.5	23.7	23.4
Neonatal Mortality.	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.0
Infant Mortality.	23.5	19.3	18.9	18.1
Stillbirths (per 1,000 live and stillbirths).	21.2	13.8	13.5	13.2

* Figures not available.

P A R T T W O.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

TABLE IV.

	Jan/ Mar.	Apl/ June	Jul/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	Number of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	4	1	-	1	6	-	-
Measles.	3	2	11	6	22	-	2
Whooping Cough.	3	1	1	2	7	-	-
Acute Meningitis.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	8	3	11	-	9
Chickenpox.	10	12	4	6	32	-	-
Dysentery.	-	3	3	32	38	-	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Infective Hepatitis.	-	-	1	8	9	-	-
Malaria.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Totals:	20	19	29	60	128	-	19

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons.

TABLE V.

Number of Cases on Register.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Total on Register.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1969.	104	56	18	20	198
Notified for the first time during 1969.	1	1	-	-	2
Restored to Register.	1	1	-	-	2
Inward Transfers.	1	2	-	-	3
Removed from Register.	4	9	-	1	14
Cases remaining on Register at end of 1969.	103	51	18	19	191

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Entries Relating to:-	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total on Register.
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	2	2	-	1	5
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	2	4	-	-	6
Revised diagnosis - not Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the district.	-	3	-	-	3
Totals:	4	9	-	1	14

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of disease.

TABLE VII.

Ages.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Under 55	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Under 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Totals:	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	1

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

PART III

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
DIVISION 12

Pontefract Municipal Borough
Featherstone Urban District
Knottingley Urban District
Osgoldcross Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1969

BY

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1969.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J. F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

S. F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers (part-time).

M. Mason Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
A. Vaux, M.B., B.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

K. K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R. W. L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist.

K. M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Mrs. M. Craig.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Mrs. P. M. Brice.
Miss L. O. I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.
Mrs. M. D. Fisher.
Miss B. N. Kennington.
Mrs. C. M. Parry.
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M. P. Sawyer.
Miss S. Sharpe.
Mrs. E. M. Vipurse.
Mrs. M. K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitor.

Mrs. L. Hudson.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E. W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. K. Berry.
Miss K. Capper.
Miss E. S. Essex.
Mrs. E. Glover (Relief)
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. J. R. Pearson.
Mrs. P. Philip.
Mrs. A. M. Randall.
Mrs. S. Whitehead.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. S. G. Cousins.
Mrs. S. Eaton.
Mrs. M. L. Etherington.
Mrs. F. Green.
Miss J. Langton.
Mrs. P. M. Long.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J. M. Pycock.
Mrs. D. Vause.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G. F. G. Townend.

Speech Therapist.

Mrs. N. Hepworth.

Administrative and Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver (Divisional Administrative Officer).
Mr. R. L. Smith (Senior Clerk).
Miss K. Duker.
Mrs. M. A. Hinchliffe.
Mrs. E. M. Slack (Part-time)
Miss A. Stainton.
Miss M. Taylor.
Mrs. J. M. Williamson.
Mrs. J. L. Windmill.
Mrs. J. M. E. Wood.
Mrs. M. H. Carver (Part-time).
Mrs. P. Ramsdale (Part-time).
Mrs. S. Smith (Part-time).

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the divisional area during 1969 was 1288, a decrease of 11 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE 17.8 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 18.0 in the previous year. It was higher than the West Riding Administrative County rate of 16.9 and the England and Wales birth rate of 16.3.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the divisional area after correction for transfers were 663, an increase of 8 compared with 1968.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area was 11.6 and England and Wales, 11.9.

Infant Mortality.

In 1969 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 29, an increase of 16 compared with 1968. The Infant Mortality was 22.5 as against 10.2 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1301 notified live births, 231 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 9 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the division:-

Death of mother	Nil
Death of child	Nil
Stillbirths	1
Liability to be source of infection	Nil

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1969 numbered 17, all of these being domiciliary.

Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with a Trilene Analgesia Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 63 cases. Trilene was administered in 28 cases and with Pethidine in 84 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

One Ante-Natal Clinic, at Pontefract, functioned during the year. 70 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 298. 5 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

At the 31st December, 1969 it was decided to discontinue this clinic.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers were held at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 804.

Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

During the year accommodation was provided for all applicants having their first baby, and for all those with home conditions unsuitable for a domiciliary confinement. Of the remaining applicants a high proportion were allotted beds.

Cervical Cytology.

A clinic is held each week at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. Facilities for this examination are now available to all married women.

During 1969 41 sessions were held and 499 women examined.

CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

During 1969 2733 children attended at clinics and they made 17,172 attendances.

The following proprietory preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics:-

Ostermilk No. 2
Trufood, humanised.
Cow and Gate, full cream.
Minadex.
Trufood Cereal.
Adexolin.
Scotts Twin Pack.
Farex.
Robinson's Groats.
Robinson's Triple Pack.
Robrex.
Robsoup.
Rose Hip Syrup.

The annual turnover of baby food, etc., is approximately £6,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

Ascorbic Acid.
Fersamel Syrup.
Ferrous Fumerate Tablets.
Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 90 babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the division, and 18 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections.

Hitherto school children have been examined as a matter of routine at the following intervals:-

Entrants	5 years +
Second Age Group	7 years +
Intermediate years	10 years +
Leavers	14 years +

With effect from September, 1968 it was decided to retain as routine examinations only the first (Entrants) and the last (Leavers). In the intervening years the parents are asked to complete a Health Questionnaire and only those children thought to require examination are dealt with. This allows the School Medical Officer to give more attention to the children likely to have defects.

The re-examination of children who at previous periodical or special examination had been found to have defects was made at each school medical inspection.

During the year, 2888 children received a full medical examination. A further 2076 children who had been found to have defects at previous examinations were also examined.

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination, and 99.44% were classified as satisfactory and only 0.56% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year Health Visitors and School Nurses made 25,023 examinations of children in schools. Of these 268 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K. K. Prasher holds a weekly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1408 children were examined. Of these, 511 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K. M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract for children from this division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 25 sessions and saw 148 children. In all, the children made 322 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 7 sessions were held. 31 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 60.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. K. Maxwell held consultant sessions.

Mr. P. Atkinson, Psychologist, and Mrs. P. Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 172 sessions were held and 111 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training Colleges.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to Training Colleges for the purpose of satisfying the College authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 77 candidates were examined and where necessary x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 6 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered for the first time to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

In addition, vaccination is offered each year to those pupils over the age of 13 years who have previously been absent or whose parents have not consented. Each child has, therefore, a continuing opportunity to be vaccinated before leaving school.

No. of consent forms issued.	No. of affirmative consent forms received.	Mantoux Test.	Mantoux Negative.	Mantoux Positive.
1754	1297	1249	1123	126

Not Ascertained.	B.C.G. Vaccination.
-	1123

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year the following people were visited:-

No. of children under one year of age	1281
No. of children aged one year & under 2 years	1380
No. of children aged 2 years & under 5 years	2911
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding domestic held service visits)	764
Total number of cases visited	8187

HOME NURSING.

During the year 27,576 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 25,211 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
(1) Medical	970	21335
(2) Surgical	432	5357
(3) Infectious Diseases	29	236
(4) Tuberculosis	7	212
(5) Maternal Complications	35	262
(6) Other	20	174
TOTALS:	1493	27576
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	667	18346
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	127	455
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	252	18702

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient:

(a) Expectant Mothers.
(b) Persons of Pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65 yrs, Females over 60 yrs.)
(c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinics, are treated in their homes.

In 1969 701 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 2651 attendances. 498 patients were treated at home and 2018 treatments given.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

(a) Ill
(b) Lying-in
(c) Aged
(d) Expectant Mother
(e) Mental Defective
(f) A child not over compulsory school age.

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in, and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division at 31st December, 1969 was 48.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i)	Basic	48
(ii)	From Reserve	5.5
(iii)	Total	53.5

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1969.

(i)	Whole-time	-
(ii)	Part-time	73
(iii)	Total	73

Cases provided with domestic help during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

	No. of cases.	Hours Employed.
Under 65.		
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	11	378¾
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous	93	2,085
(iii) Others	17	546½
Over 65.	604	99,635¾
	725	102,646

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time = 54.5

MENTAL HEALTH.

Much good work in this field was carried out during the year by the two Mental Welfare Officers working in the Division.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

In 1969, 39 examinations were made of staff in connection with superannuation.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During 1969 the following number of children were immunised against the diseases listed:

Disease.	Year of birth.					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965		
Diphtheria.	19	711	47	8	15	2	802
Whooping Cough.	19	707	46	5	7	-	784
Tetanus.	19	709	47	8	14	6	803
Polio.	18	712	53	15	19	2	819

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

During 1969 463 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

THE CHILD NEGLECTED IN ITS OWN HOME.

Meetings of the Co-Ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings, attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children's Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars required by Section 153(1)

1. Inspections made:

	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	2	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which section 7 is enforced by L.A.	87	74	15	-
(c) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	3	-	-
Totals	92	79	15	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found:

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences (sec. 7)					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	57	16	1	1	-
Other defects	3	-	1	-	-
Totals	60	16	2	1	-

3. Outworkers

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu-tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making wearing apparel	2	-	-	-	-	-
All other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-

J.F. Fraser,
Medical Officer of Health

July, 1970.

B O R O U G H O F P O N T E F R A C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended Thirty-first December, 1969

S.C.L. WILSON.
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.I.H.E.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,
Pontefract.

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Borough of Pontefract

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mrs. Parker and Gentlemen,

I present for your consideration the Annual Report of work carried out by the Department's inspectorate during 1969. The narrative content of the Report is intended to provide members with a measure of interest to supplement the statistical information. The Report is divided into four parts, each occupying roughly the same amount of Departmental time; Housing, Air Pollution, Food Control and General Hygiene.

Although local government as we know it today is the product of evolutionary processes stretching far back into medieval times, further radical changes in structure are seemingly inevitable.

Perhaps the most revolutionary period to date occurred towards the end of the industrial revolution. The social and economic problems of that era cried out for reform, and men of the calibre of Edwin Chadwick, often against stern opposition, secured the passage through Parliament of legislation to deal with the grosser evils attendant upon an expanding urban society.

With the passing in 1855 of the Municipal Corporations Act and the tremendously influential Public Health Act of 1848 local government became vitally concerned with improving health and social conditions which militated against progress and the well-being of the nation.

Despite two world wars this country has witnessed enormous advances in the social, economic and educational fields and with it an expanding local government responsibility. In recent years many important local government responsibilities has been overshadowed by national economic problems coupled with stringent financial policies at both national and local levels. Emerging from these shadows is a growing concern for the improvement, control and conservation of the 'environment' that together man and nature provides. The very word environment embraces many kindred sciences and disciplines, and as our society advances along a path of increasing technological complexity, the services provided for public health protection will assume a wider ranging role of paramount importance.

The public are increasingly aware of infringements that interfere with their working and leisure hours, although it must be said that too often adverse environmental conditions are accepted as inevitable consequences of economic and technological advancement. Not infrequently the remedies are beyond the compass of existing legislation which has been outstripped by progress. By way of illustration it was estimated that during 1968 some 600 million plastic bottles and

six thousand million glass bottles were thrown away. Industry avoids the re-handling and cost problem; instead local authorities are charged with the responsibility of disposal. The enormity of this expanding situation and the solutions that have to be found leave no room for complaceny in terms of amenity preservation.

'Environment' is currently a vogue word and with a Royal Commission considering environmental pollution coupled to wider ecological implications, provides confirmation of concern at the highest level. It is of course no new word to the Public Health Inspector who has used it consistently to define the nature of his special concern in the sphere of public health for over a quarter of a century.

In recognition of the growing complexity of the work load, the Council agreed last year that two of its senior inspectors should have special responsibilties for Housing and Environmental Improvement and administration in Food and Drugs Acts including the promotion of Health Education. These are additional to an officer appointed some years ago to specialise in Atmospheric Pollution Control. These appointments represent a small yet tangible recognition of the need for specialists to concentrate on tackling certain environmental health matters in a more concerted manner.

In conclusion I would like to acknowledge the co-operation and encouragement given to the Department by my fellow officers and members of the Health Committee, and in particular to all members of my staff for the loyalty and enthusiasm displayed in their work.

I am, Mrs. Parker and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,
Pontefract.

July, 1970.

Section One

HOUSING CONDITIONS

House Provision - Slum Clearance - Fitness of Dwellings - Houses in Multi-Occupation - Improvement Grants - Common Lodging Houses

House Provision

Since post-war house building began 24 years ago, some 5,971 dwellings have been erected in the Borough - 796 of these during the year under review - as detailed in Table 1. Of even more practical significance is that the 676 dwellings erected by the Corporation in 1969 establishes a record for post-war years. A proportion of these new dwellings have been allocated to miners displaced from areas subject to pit closures and accords to an agreed policy between the Corporation and National Coal Board.

Table 1. New Housing 1946 - 1969

Year	No. of dwellings erected*				Total
	By the Corporation		By Housing Association	By Private Enterprise	
	Permanent	Temporary			
1946	6	25		23	54
1947	159			39	198
1948	161			26	187
1949	134			11	145
1950	104			12	116
1951	86			9	95
1952	105			11	116
1953	108		178	19	305
1954	73		536	41	650
1955	35			47	82
1956	26			65	91
1957	88			76	164
1958	6			140	146
1959	68			164	232
1960	107			192	299
1961	91			185	276
1962	108			134	242
1963	63			182	245
1964	34			180	214
1965	85			209	294
1966	156			134	290
1967	33			122	155
1968	390			151	541
1969	676			120	796
Total	2,902	25	714	2,292	5,933

*Excluding 38 temporary dwellings, subsequently demolished

At the end of 1969 the number of applicants for Corporation dwellings living in the Borough was 712 many of whom, when due for investigation by the Housing Department, may well have found other accommodation.

Of these 712 applicants, 61 were persons living in lodgings at the time of application, and 213 elderly persons seeking accommodation more suited to their needs; this latter group therefore represents over one quarter of the total applicants. Only 25 of the elderly were living in lodgings, and the provision of a sufficient number of new units specific to the needs of the elderly would release much under-occupied accommodation and contribute substantially to satisfy the general housing needs. Some 262 bungalows already provided for elderly persons, supplemented by 121 bedsitter flats - mainly let to elderly persons - are clearly inadequate and further units are either under construction or in the pipeline at advanced planning stages particularly for the Chequerfield, Eastbourne and Ladybalk areas.

Table 2. Provision of Housing Accommodation for Elderly Persons

In the year	No. of 'elderly person' units in the Borough	As % of all Corporation housing
1940	18	1.3
1950	32	1.7
1960	85	3.2
1963	217	7.5
1965	273	8.8
1966	357	11.2
1967	357	11.2
1968	368	9.7
1969	383	10.1

Slum Clearance

During 1964 a survey of older properties in the Borough was completed and a programme for the clearance of sub-standard houses was recommended to and accepted by the Council. The programme extends over a period of ten years in two 5-year phases and is due for completion not later than 1975. At the outset some 592 dwellings were scheduled in potential clearance categories.

The end of 1969 marked the halfway stage of the full programme, and the target set for the first 5-years had been exceeded. If progress continues apace there is little doubt that the whole of the clearance programme will be completed before 1975.

In the year under review the most significant change to occur in housing legislation came with the advent of the Housing Act 1969. This Act has brought about a change of attitude towards life expectancy of dwellings. The improvement grant section of the Act provides the incentive and drive to re-habilitate dwellings before deterioration renders them unfit; thus providing a major compensatory factor in preventing unnecessarily premature clearance.

This Act also provides for substantial increases in the slum clearance compensation payable to many of those owner occupiers, who have occupied their homes for more than two years at the time of representation. In these cases the compensation is based on the market value of the property. Furthermore, tenanted houses subject to slum clearance action can claim an enhanced 'well maintained payment', provided a genuine and reasonable attempt has been made to keep the house in a satisfactory state of repair despite its general unfitness.

No one is likely to argue against fair compensation. However, as the full impact of these new costs for slum clearance come more fully into play, then local authorities will find an additional financial burden to contend with and the corollary could well be a slowing down of the rate of clearance.

Reference to 4(a) and (b) shows that during 1969 action was initiated in respect of 77 unfit dwellings. This brings the total number of dwellings represented since the commencement of the programme to a total of 271.

Table 3. Slum Clearance Four-Year Progress Report

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of houses represented	31	31	11	19
Number of Undertakings accepted	-	-	-	-
Number of Closing Orders	2	1	7	17
Number of Closing Orders revoked	-	3	1	-
Number of Demolition Orders made	31	8	25	7
Number of Demolition Orders revoked	-	-	-	1
Totals	33	12	33	25
Number of houses vacated -				
(a) By Council rehousing	29	11	30	10
(b) Otherwise	2	4	4	3
Totals	31	15	34	13
Number of Families displaced	31	14	31	10
Number of Persons displaced	105	42	81	41
Number of houses closed and not subsequently demolished	4	18	5	7
Number of houses demolished	2	40	8	22
Totals	6	58	13	29

(b) Clearance Areas

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Areas represented	1	-	3	2
Number of houses involved	62	-	41	58
Number of houses vacated -				
(a) By Council rehousing	32	6	45	30
(b) Otherwise	9	-	12	12
Totals	41	6	57	42
Number of families displaced	43	6	45	31
Number of persons displaced	133	18	174	98
Number of houses demolished	9	55	-	62

Fitness of Dwellings

During the year 792 houses were inspected as a routine measure and as a result 109 were repaired or improved as the result of action taken by the Department. Particulars of housing activities are summarised below.

1. Inspection of houses -

(1) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	792
(2) Number of inspections made in this connection (initial inspections, re-visits, work in progress, etc.)	1,150
(3) Number of houses (included in (1)) above inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	96
(4) Houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered unfit for human habitation	77
(b) Number (excluding those in (a) above) considered to be not in all respects reasonably fit	247

2. Remedy of defective conditions -

(1) Houses made fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of informal action	105
(2) Houses made fit, or in which defects were remedied, as a result of formal action:-	
(a) Housing Act	-
(b) Public Health Act	2
(3) Other houses in which defects were remedied as a result of formal action under Public Health Act	2

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The problems arising primarily from multi-occupation occur mainly in the larger towns, and the associated squalid conditions which resulted in the passing of successive Housing Acts are not to be found in the Borough. The bulk of the one-time high class residential property which in old age, lends itself to multiple occupation, has largely disappeared as the result of slum clearance and commercial development.

Improvement Grants

Under the heading Slum Clearance I have referred to the Housing Act 1969 and its probable impact on housing problems. This Act provides a major advance in the field of environmental improvement. The more generous financial terms for carrying out house improvements has brought about a marked increase in public interest, and applications for grant.

The mere passing of an Act does not necessarily imply a wide recognition of its content from those who stand to benefit. On this occasion the coverage in national press and on T.V. was coupled to local activities. Mr. Hughes of my Department in his capacity as the Council's 'Improvement's Officer' undertook a campaign to promote interest and explain the objectives of house improvement. The results of this officer's enthusiasm are being realised in a steady but increasing number of applications for grants.

Standard Grants

In suitable cases the Standard Grant can be claimed as a right. The prime intention is to encourage owners to modernise houses having a useful life of fifteen years and to which, without major structural alteration, there can be added those 'standard amenities' not already provided. The 'standard amenities' comprise hot water supply, a fixed bath, a wash hand basin, a sink and an inside watercloset.

It is the Department's policy to co-ordinate slum clearance and improvement action. By these means it is anticipated that by the time all unfit houses have been dealt with there will be no dwellings in the Borough lacking in the 'standard amenities'.

Since the 1961 census revealed that some 13% of dwellings in the Borough were without fixed baths etc., the number of dwellings capable of improvement, excluding potential slum clearance properties have gradually decreased and it is estimated that less than 250 are without all of the 'standard amenities'. Every effort is being made to remedy this situation.

Improvement Grants

The Improvement Grant is available for more extensive improvements and is intended to apply to property with a normal life exepctation of thirty years. A grant is paid solely at the discretion of the local authority and in addition to the 'standard amenities' may provide for the improvement of lighting, ventilation, heating and cooking facilities, and for works necessary to eliminate inherent structural defects such as dampness due to the lack of an effective damp proof course. In essence this type of grant provides for a thorough re-habilitation scheme.

Whilst there were no applications in 1968 and only three in 1969 for this type of grant, I think it probable that with the more generous provisions and greater discretion allowed to the local authority by the Housing Act 1969, we shall see a substantial increase in this type of application. Most certainly it will be a trend to be encouraged in the fullest measure.

Table 5. Improvement Grants Statistics

Type	Applications			Grants actually made	
	Made	Approved	Refused	No.	£
Standard	22	22	-	18	2,086
Improvement	3	3	-	-	-

Since grants were first available some twenty-one years ago, 242 houses have been improved with the aid of grants from the Council.

One looks forward with a sense of anticipation to the full implementation of the Housing Act 1969 which should provide the necessary incentives to owners and occupiers of properties as well as local authorities to complete the task of providing these essential amenities at a greatly accelerated pace.

Improvements - Local Authority Housing

With the advent of the Housing Act 1969 I reported in considerable detail on its content and likely effect. The Council subsequently agreed in principle to the Chief Public Health Inspector implementing the Act in the private housing sector, and requested that the pre-war Corporation houses be similarly considered for improvement.

At the time of writing this Report a pilot improvement scheme on one house at the Monkhill Estate has been completed together with the installation of the National Coal Board's 'Housewarmer' domestic heating appliance. The scheme has been well received by the general public and over 800 visitors passed through the dwelling.

In a year during which environment and environmental pollution in particular is under parliamentary scrutiny, there is a need to improve the visual appearance of some of our older estates by area improvement allied schemes. Eventually I hope to see a phased programme of improvements put into operation, not simply confined to the interior of houses, but including clearance of waste land and dilapidated buildings to make way for play areas, and landscaping schemes which could do much to refresh people's way of life.

The current wave of vandalism can be a deterrent to progress of this nature but it ought not to be the excuse for inactivity. Perhaps future generations may eventually appreciate the true value of the opportunities that this Act provides if we are bold enough to use them.

Common Lodging Houses

The Minister asks for information about common lodging houses. There are no such premises in the Borough, the last being demolished over a decade ago.

Section 235 of the Public Health Act 1936, defines a common lodging house as a house provided for the purposes of accommodating by night poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to occupy one room for the purposes of sleeping or eating. There is no evidence of need for such premises in the Borough these days.

Section Two

AIR POLLUTION

General Conditions - Industrial Pollution - Smoke Control Areas - Suspension of Smoke Control Orders - Road Vehicle Pollution - Atmospheric Pollution Records

General Conditions

Pontefract is officially included in the West Riding Black Area. This indicates a disturbing level of atmospheric pollution, and calls for concerted action by all classes of fuel users to minimise pollution, irrespective of source. Un-necessary smoke from industry, domestic premises, rail and road vehicles must be prevented whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Industrial Pollution

Industrial plant in the Borough no longer presents a major problem. There are 20 industrial and commercial chimneys, and with one or two exceptions call for no special attention. In those cases which proved to be not completely satisfactory representations to the firms concerned resulted in plans for schemes of improvement including the installation of new boiler plant in one case. During the year approval was given to the installation of four new furnaces and similar approval to chimney heights in three cases.

The Pontefract General Infirmary chimney near the town centre is located within a smoke control area. During the year it gave rise to a continuing problem of a fairly complicated technical nature. With the extension of buildings currently taking place it is anticipated that the increased demand for steam will eleviate the problem.

During 1969, 33 observations were made and the information collected was particularly useful in forming a basis for representations to premises requiring to improve upon standards of combustion.

Recent Clean Air legislation has been added to the statute book providing for greater control over chimney heights, grit and dust emissions, and installation of boiler plant in many different kinds of premises. This more extensive control now exercisable by the local authority should greatly help to prevent excessive pollution in the years ahead.

Smoke Control Areas

There are eight smoke control areas in operation in the Borough. The following Table gives particulars of acreage involved and the number of buildings on completion of all current housing commitments in 1968/69.

Table 6. Smoke Control Area Progress

No. of operative Orders	Number of premises			% of houses in the Borough controlled	Area in Acres	% of acreage in the Borough
	Dwelling-houses	Industrial Commercial etc.	Total			
8	2,005	137	2,042	20	981	20

The Council have always acknowledged the desirability of achieving a clean atmosphere and are actively associated with the West Riding Clean Air Council.

In common with other local authorities in the West Riding where the basic industry is closely connected with coal mining, actions have been tempered by local social and economic factors involved in introducing a programme of smoke control. In this context problems relating to 'concessionary coal' and the encouragement of continued use of solid smokeless fuels attains a high degree of priority. Current national economic problems have also to be taken into account in assessing the rate of progress and dispite grants by Central Government a proportion of the cost involved in creating smoke control areas has to be met out of rates.

The Council suffered a set-back during 1968/69 to their clean air policy when solid fuel appliances installed on the Chequers Close Estate failed to measure up to expectations. Excessive fuel burning rates and widespread complaints of inadequacy of hot water caused legitimate concern to tenants and Council alike. Until such problems with their social implications are overcome progress is inevitably retarded.

When using the phrase social implications I am referring to the particular difficulty encountered by tenants who have often been re-housed from a slum clearance area where rents are low; subsequently they find themselves required to face a not insubstantial rent increase coupled with a higher fuel bill for smokeless fuel. In my opinion no amount of education propaganda on the benefits of clean air and modern housing standards can offset the immediate prospect that a tenant on a fixed income faces when moving into such an area. A period of time must elapse before there is adjustment and appreciation of all that clean air means.

Suspension of Smoke Control Orders

Having made the point of the social implications in the previous paragraph, the severest set-back to progress towards complete clean air occurred in December 1969. The shortage of solid smokeless fuel became so acute that a large number of occupiers in smoke control areas were unable to secure supplies of fuel. Every effort was made to have supplies diverted into the Borough but to no avail. A meeting between the Council and fuel producers and merchants failed to achieve a

solution and a suspension of the existing orders was sought from the Minister. The suspension was made formal and took effect until the 30th April, 1970.

To try and apportion blame for the shortages in fuel supplies at local level would achieve little. The problem is one of complexity brought about in large measure by the rapid technological changes taking place in all sectors of the fuel industry. What does seem imperative, is the need for an effective national fuel policy. Rationalisation in the coal and gas industries can be argued as economically sound. But local authorities and private owners are likely to be left exposed in the near future to the financial burden of converting appliances to burn hard cokes or tap fuels. If this proves to be the case then further grants should be available to cushion the cost of so doing. The vagaries of the solid fuel position can only lead to a measure of disenchantment with the objects of clean air unless this aspect is recognised in a tangible manner.

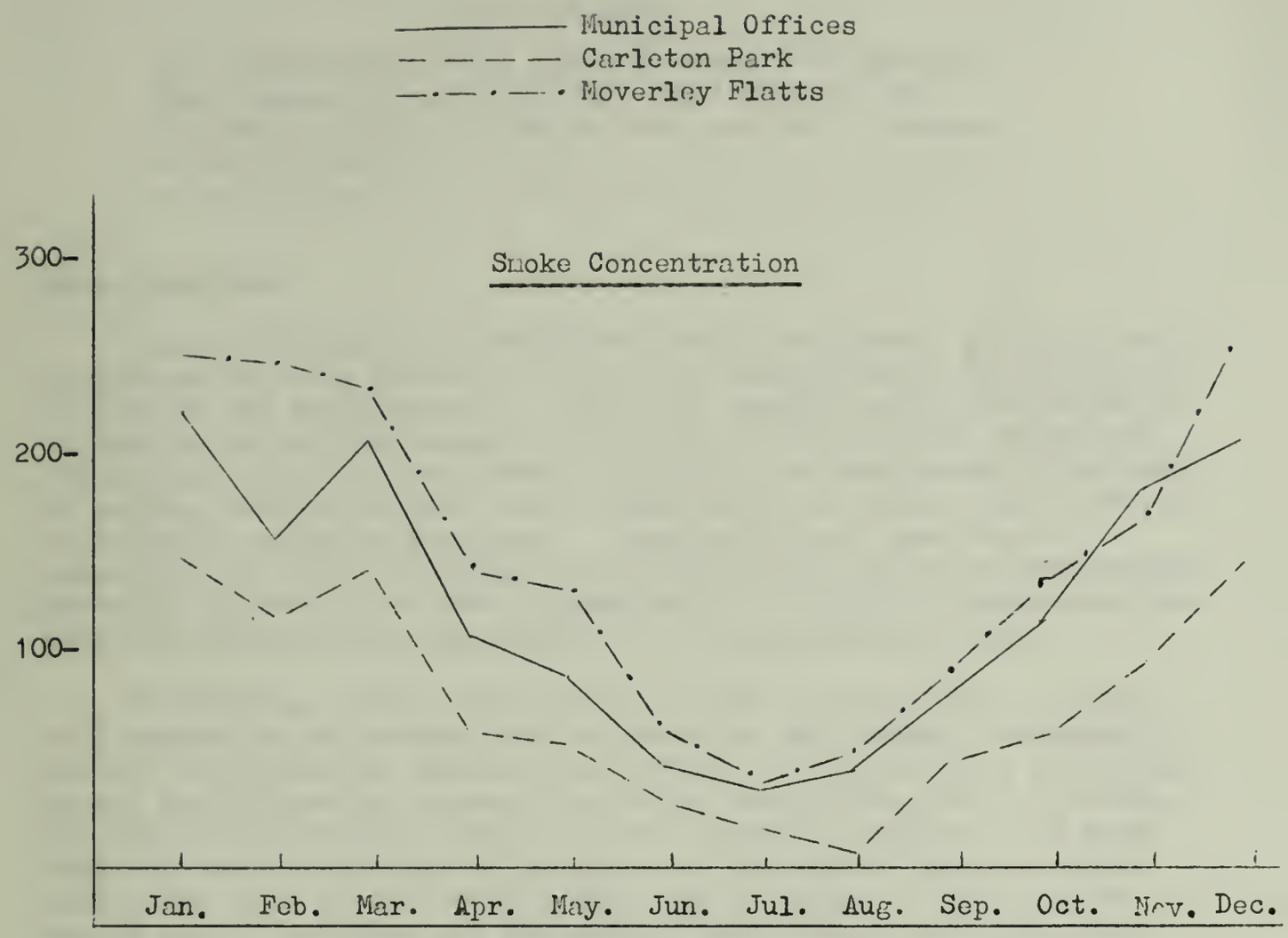
Road Vehicle Pollution

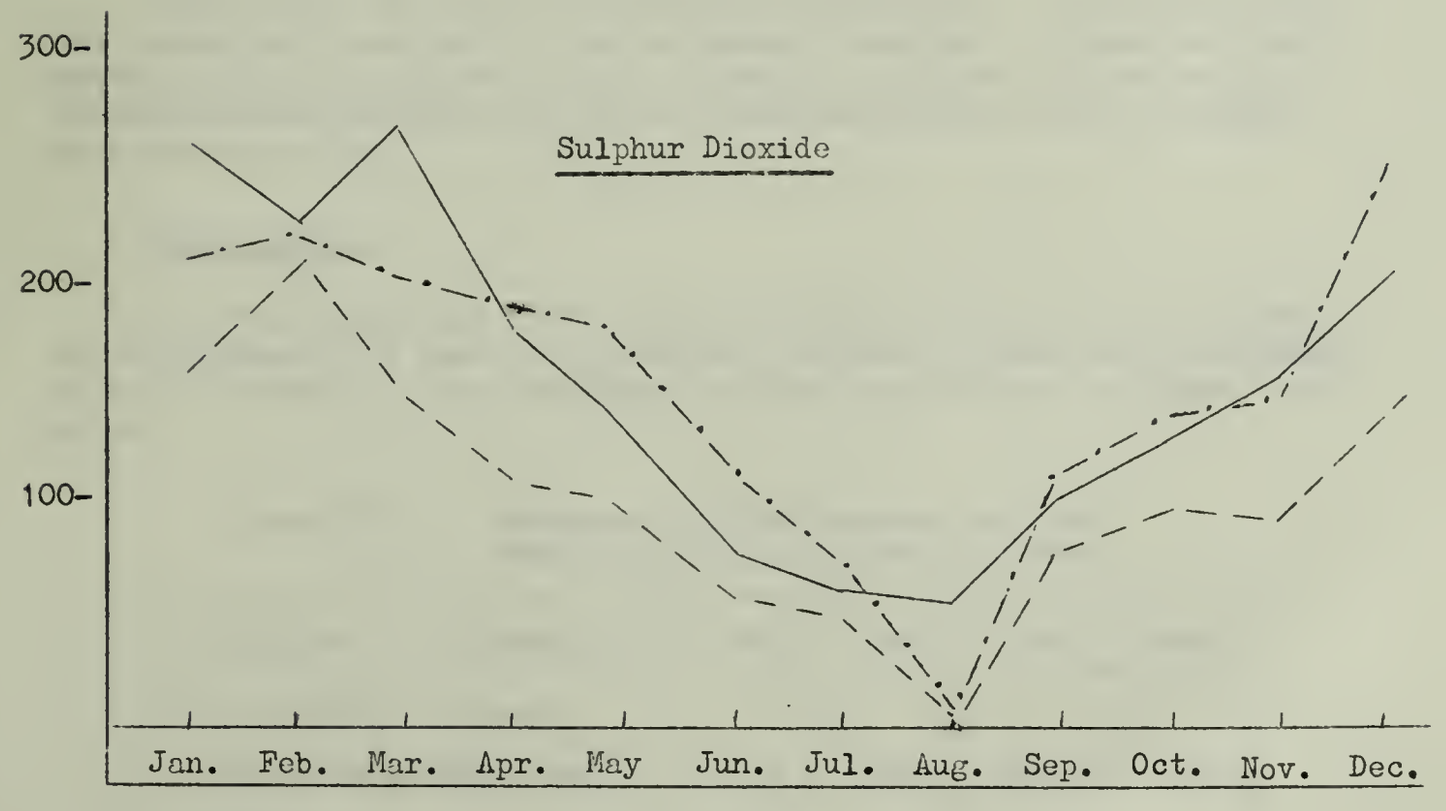
Unlike railway smoke, road vehicle pollution is not dealt with under the Clean Air Act, but by Regulations made under the Road Traffic Act and administered by the Police. Regulations made in 1966 require that 'every motor vehicle shall be so constructed that no avoidable smoke or visible vapour is emitted therefrom'. Further Regulations control the use of excess fuel devices. The statutory approach to the problem of public vehicle pollution is foremost that of public safety and not of public health.

Atmospheric Pollution Records

The recording of atmospheric pollution was re-commenced in 1964 after a lapse occasioned by the sceptism of scientific authorities regarding the accuracy of old types of instruments formerly in widespread use.

More acceptable is the volumetric type of apparatus for the measurement of suspended impurity of which there are now three in use to sample daily the air in different parts of the town. The accompanying graphs clearly show the wide variation in levels of pollution that occur in the winter and summer months and also the difference in the degree of pollution in a smoke control area as compared with an area that is not subject to control.


Municipal Offices
Carleton Park
Moverley Flatts
Smoke Concentration
300-
200-
100-
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May.
Jun.
Jul.
Aug.
Sep.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.


Sulphur Dioxide
300-
200-
100-
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
Jun.
Jul.
Aug.
Sep.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.

Section Three

FOOD HYGIENE

Meat Inspection - Milk and Milk Products - General Food Inspection and Sampling - Food Premises and Processing - Sale of Food in the Open Air - Disposal of Unfit Food

Meat Inspection

The meat inspection service provided by the Council's public health inspectors receives little publicity. I regard this as a mark of its efficiency and thoroughness. Failure to protect the public health by an inefficient service would quickly become a focal point for severe criticism. From the inspector's point of view this aspect of his work is perhaps his most direct contribution in public health and he must be alert and informed on pathology. The Council have encouraged inspectors to attend refresher courses and study courses on new developments in the science of meat inspection. I am glad to acknowledge the Council's interest and encouragement to attend such courses.

The Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963 were designed to achieve 100% inspection of carcase meat and offal in areas where previously it had not been possible; this did not affect the Department as a full and proper meat inspection service has always been maintained. Procedure for inspection, however, does call for a greater length of time to be spent at the Abattoir and it is usual for inspectors engaged on meat inspection to be present during the hours of slaughter, and also to ensure that ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations are efficiently carried out on six slaughtering days of each week. There has been no occasion to extend the days on which slaughtering takes place despite an increase of 20,000 carcases inspected over the previous year.

During 1969, 49 whole carcases were condemned. In several cases the animal had been sent in for emergency slaughter. Subsequent post-mortem condition supported where necessary by bacteriological enquiry confirmed their inadmissibility for human consumption and accordingly they were rejected.

Tuberculosis

The following Table shows the remarkable decline in the incidence of tuberculosis and must be objectively measured against the background of a 50% increase in the throughput thereby emphasising the point even more.

Table 7(a). Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals during the past nine years

Incidence of Tuberculosis	1960	1965	1968	1969
% of animals affected -				
Cattle excluding cows	0.7	0.06	0.04	0.02
Cows	4.1	-	-	-
Pigs	0.7	0.32	0.38	0.34

When the disease is detected in bovines the facts are reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whose veterinary officers trace the animal back to the original herd where further detailed examinations take place in order to eliminate any animal showing symptoms of the disease.

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis

Sixteen beast carcases and one cow carcase were found to be affected with cysticercosis. In all cases cysts were found to be viable and localised in extent and were subsequently treated by refrigeration. Table 8(a) gives comparative figures of incidence over the past five years. The significance of this parasitic infection is that a viable cyst in undercooked meat can give rise to tapeworm in man following ingestion. Refrigeration for specific periods of time at pre-determined temperatures will effectively destroy viable cysts, hence the refrigeration treatment after detection.

Table 7(b). Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis

Year	No. of cases	% Incidence
1965	4	0.24
1966	6	0.40
1967	4	0.30
1968	15	0.55
1969	17	0.30

All Diseases

A total of 49 whole carcases, 20 part carcases, 993 organs and parts were condemned, their total weight being 17 tons, 15 cwts, 66 lbs. Table 9 gives particulars of the various classes of animals inspected and of condemnation.

Causes of Condemnation of Whole Carcases

1 Calf - Septic Omphalaphlebitis
4 Calves - Immaturity
1 Calf - Decomposition
1 Calf - Oedema
1 Calf - Haemorrhagic Enteritis
1 Cow - Extensive and severe bruising with Oedema
1 Cow - Pathological Emaciation
2 Cows - Johnes Disease
1 Cow - Peritonitis and Multiple Abssesses
1 Cow - Acute Septic Pneumonia
2 Cows - Septic Mastitis
1 Beast - Oedema
1 Beast - Tuberculosis
1 Stirk - Umbilical Pyaemia
1 Heifer - Malignant Tumours
1 Sheep - Emaciation and Contusions
1 Sheep - Imperfect Bleeding
1 Sheep - Gastro-Enteritis
3 Sheep - Emaciation with Oedema
3 Sheep - Pathological Emaciation
8 Sheep - Emaciation
1 Sheep - Immaturity
4 Sheep - Moribund
2 Sheep - Parasitic Emaciation
1 Pig - Generalised T.B.
1 Pig - Pyrexia and Multiple Abssesses
2 Pigs - Acute Swine Erysipelis
1 Pig - Acute Peritonitis

Table 8. Record of Meat Inspection and Incidence of Disease

Class of Animal	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,305	2,838	114	33,318	12,281
Number inspected	5,305	2,838	114	33,318	12,281
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcases condemned	3	8	8	24	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,522	156	-	1,231	772
% of animals inspected affected with disease	28.74	5.8	7.0	3.8	6.31
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was was condemned	-	-	-	-	41
% of animals inspected affected with disease	0.02	-	-	-	0.34
Cysticerci only:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	1	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total of all Animals inspected | 53,856 |

Milk Supply

Generally, the standard of distribution is satisfactory. Violations of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in relation to storage and distribution necessitated formal action in one case. This concerned a local dairy who delivered milk to a primary school for consumption. Several bottles were found to be unclean and in the Magistrates Court the firm pleaded guilty and were find a total of £10.

Fifteen samples of pasteurised milk ready for sale, were taken during the course of the year for examination for compliance with the standards laid down by the Regulations. All were satisfactory.

No untreated or raw milk producers retail in the Borough and no investigations for the detection of Brucella Abortus organisms were undertaken.

As required by Article 8 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, a register is kept of all persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor from premises in the Borough, and of all premises in the district which are used as dairies (except dairy farms) which are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food . Table 9 gives particulars of the changes made during the year and of the position at the end of year.

Table 9. Registration of Dairies and Milk Distributors

Particulars of changes	Dairies	Distributors	
		From Shops	Others
No. on Register at 1st January	3	42	8
No. in respect of which new applications were made	-	4	-
No. removed from register -			
Trading ceased	-	6	4
No. on register at 31st December	3	40	4

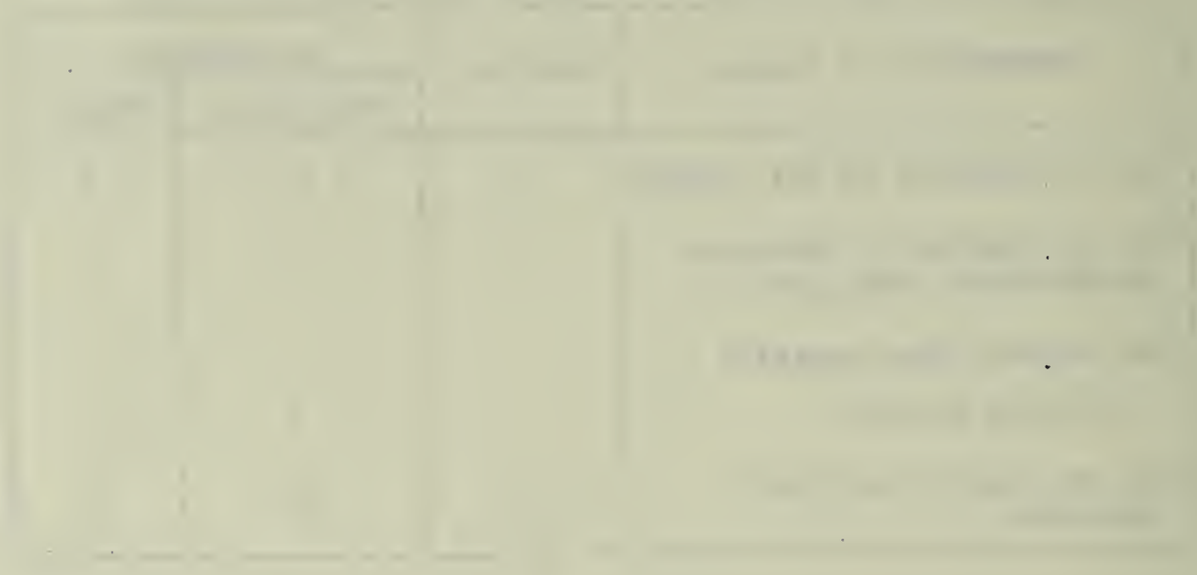
Ice-Cream Manufacture and Sale

As required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, an ice-cream register is kept of all premises used for the sale, manufacture and storage for sale of ice-cream. Table 10 sets out the position during the year.

Table 10. Registration of Ice-Cream Premises

Particulars of changes	Sale and Storage	Manufacture, sale and storage
No. on register at 1st January	87	1
No. in respect of which new applications were made	2	-
No. of registrations cancelled	9	-
No. of changes in occupation	4	-
No. on register at 31st December	80	1

There is now only one ice-cream manufactory in the Borough and the standard of hygiene during the year was satisfactory.



Nine manufacturers are registered to sell their ice-cream from vehicles in the Borough. Such vehicles must meet the standards laid down by statute and included is the provision of hot water for hand washing and other measures for preventing contamination of ice-cream.

There is no statutory test for the bacteriological grading of ice-cream which is considered completely satisfactory, but on the Provisional Grading at present in operation the samples of ice-cream taken during the year may be grouped as follows:-

Table 11. Ice-Cream Grading (Methylene Blue Test)

Grades	Official standard	Local figures for year 1969	
		No.	Percentage
1	Not less than 50%	14	70%
1 and 2	Not less than 80%	17	85%
3	Not more than 20%	1	5%
4	Nil	2	10%

General Food Inspection and Sampling

In addition to the inspection of meat at the Abattoir, shops were visited from time to time for the inspection of meat and other foods. During the period under review the following total quantities of unfit food were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

1,852 lbs. carcase meat
736 lbs. dessicated coconut
246 lbs. tinned meats
77 lbs. fish
52 lbs. cooked meats
50 lbs. confectionary
30 lbs. various foods
21 lbs. tinned fruit
18 lbs. tinned vegetables

Total weight - 1 ton. 7 cwts and 58 lbs.

Bacteriological Examination of Food and Prepared Swabs

During 1969 sampling of food for bacteriological purposes continued as in previous years; the results obtained, although of no statutory significance, provided the Department with much useful information.

All the foods referred to in Table 12 were sampled by purchasing in shops precisely in the same manner as a customer would make a purchase. Although 13 articles were classified as unsatisfactory no pathogenic organisms were detected.

Table 12. Articles of Food Submitted to Bacteriological Examination

	No. of samples	Results		% satisfactory
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Meat or Meat Products	29	26	3	90
Fresh Cream Products	28	21	7	75
Coconut	6	6	-	100
Sea Foods	11	9	2	82
Misc. Foods	7	6	1	86

There are no statutory standards by which the bacteriological condition can be assessed but it is generally accepted that in foodstuffs a bacteriological report indicating a 'heavy or good growth' of organisms rather implies that the organisms are excessive especially with cooked foods. When counts are found to be over 100,000 per gramme in raw or un-cooked foods then an unsatisfactory result is recorded in the Table. An unsatisfactory classification tends to indicate unsatisfactory handling or preparation or subsequent unsatisfactory storage of the article of food thus providing sufficient evidence for the Inspector to carry out further detailed investigation into one or all of these aspects.

Equipment Swabbing

From time to time the swabbing of equipment and working surfaces in food premises is undertaken and provides information on the effectiveness of cleaning operations in those premises. Any unsatisfactory results are followed up by advice and further tests to ensure compliance with recommendations.

Table 13. Equipment Swabbing

No. of samples	Results		% satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
71	69	2*	97

*Organisms identified - 1 Salmonella Livingstone
1 Salmonella Seftenberg

With the swabbing of utensils, crockery and work and wall surfaces a good result would be regarded as less than 100 colonies per swab and between 100 and 1,000 probably reasonable. In excess of the latter

figure then the result may be regarded as unsatisfactory. Should the presence of pathogenic organisms be detected then it becomes a matter of considerable concern and calls for concerted action by the Food worker and public health inspector alike and a full scale enquiry is mounted.

In addition to submitting swabs direct to the Public Health Service Laboratory, inspectors carried out routine investigations by the 'Agar Sausage' technique. The Department's laboratory facilities are utilised to develop cultures and the results are used in talks and discussions with food handlers.

Sewer Swabbing

It has become an established practice in the Department to place in sewers and dykes in the Borough, swabs specially prepared by the Public Health Service Laboratory. These are removed after 48 hours and examined for evidence of pathogenic organisms.

Table 14 shows that of the 50 swabs submitted for examination all but one proved satisfactory. In the latter case Salmonella Dublin organisms were detected in the discharge from food premises. An intensive investigation followed and coupled with improved hygienic practices there was no recurrence.

Table 14. Sewer Swabbing

No. of samples	Results		% satisfactory
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
50	49	1	98

Food Premises

The conditions under which food for sale is prepared and handled in the factories, warehouses, shops, restaurants and hotels in the Borough occupied much of the Department's time although with increasing demands made by other aspects of our work not least that of meat inspection, frequency of visits is below the optimum one would wish to attain.

However that may be, the total number of inspections is no criteria as to the effectiveness of getting across the message of dangers arising from a lack of understanding of proper hygienic practices. Legislation simply provides the framework and mechanics of public health protection and it requires supplementing by personal contact and explanation. The Inspector's job is to explain and thereby educate the worker in his or her responsibilities. To this end a health education programme is already under way with organised talks and visual aid programmes designed to interest those engaged in food handling. With the appointment of a Senior Food and Drugs Act Inspector towards the end of the year satisfactory progress is being made to maximise inspections. Traditional enforcement will remain, but one sincerely hopes that this fresh approach will be met with a response that ensures enforcement is kept to a minimum.

Table 15 gives figures indicative of the Department's activities in this field during 1969.

Table 15. Inspection of Food Premises

No. of visits paid to food premises	No. of food rooms inspected	No. of offences noted under Food Hygiene Regulations	No. of offences outstanding at end of year
251	996	298	87

The numbers of the different classes of food premises as at the end of the year under review are given in Table 16 overleaf. Of the total premises, 95 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955; 80 of these, as already indicated, are ice-cream premises, the remaining being registered for the manufacture of made-up meats etc.

No certificates of exemption have been issued by the Council in connection with the requirements of Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 relating to the provision of wash hand basins.

Table 16. Food Premises according to Trade at end of Year

Class of Premises	Manufacture or preparation	Distribution	Total	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960		
				No. complying with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. complying with Reg. 19
General Grocery	1	58	59	59	59	59
Bread and Confectionery	7	11	18	18	18	18
Sugar Confectionery	2	17	19	19	19	19
Greengrocer, fish, game and poultry	3	10	13	13	13	13
Butcher and meat preparation	15	17	32	32	32	32
Chemists	-	4	4	4	4	4
Fish Frying	18	-	18	18	18	18
Public Houses and Clubs	-	51	51	51	51	51
Off Licence premises	-	6	6	6	6	6
Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	38	-	38	38	38	38
Church premises (kitchens)	6	-	6	6	6	6
Beer and Mineral water bottling	1	-	1	1	1	1
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores	-	6	6	6	6	6
Miscellaneous	3	6	9	9	9	9
Totals	94	186	280	280	280	280

Sale of Food in the Open Air

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

As required by Section 76(1) of this Act, registers are kept of persons hawking food in the Borough and hawkers' storage premises. Table 17 gives the numbers of each trade carried on.

Table 17. Food Hawkers according to Trade

Trade	Number
Butcher	10
Butcher and Grocer	2
Greengrocer	13
Greengrocer and Fishmonger	4
Greengrocer and Confectioner	1
Grocer and Confectioner	6
Bread and Confectioner	6
Ice-cream	17
Fishmonger	6
Hot-dogs	17
Grocer, Butcher and Fishmonger	1
Pies and Peas	1
Raw Vegetables	1
Total	85

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

These Regulations came into force on the 1st January 1967 and implementation has involved the Department in considerable amount of work in advising and ensuring that the standards set out in the Regulations are complied with. In matters of food hygiene the Department's inspectors experience much difficulty in keeping track of mobile shops. Efforts to control this type of trading involved the Department in some 147 inspections during the year and both formal and informal warnings were given to several traders for some aspect of non-compliance with the Regulations.

The Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969, require with certain exceptions, that unfit meat should be sterilised, and all knacker meat sterilised, before entering the chain of distribution as pet food, or for processing for any purposes. The principal exception is unfit meat from slaughterhouses which do not have their own sterilisation plant; such meat may be sent to processors under arrangements approved by the appropriate public health officers.

A great deal of unfit meat is brought into the Borough for sterilisation at factories referred to later in this Report under the heading of Offensive Trades. Co-ordination between the Department and the source authorities has been maintained; every effort made to ensure compliance with the Regulations at all collection points.

Section Four

OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE - SAFETY AND WELFARE

Factories - Outworkers - Offices - Shops - Other Workplaces

The Department shares responsibility for hygiene and welfare in places of employment with the Factory Inspectorate. So far as non-industrial premises are concerned recent legislation in the form of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963 has increased considerably the local authority's responsibilities. Standards have been prescribed by Act and Regulations made thereunder and in the year under review work was primarily concerned with ensuring that all registered premises complied with the requirements of the Act based on advice given by your Inspectors.

Implementation of the Act calls for a special report to be submitted to the appropriate Minister annually on matters of information and work carried out by the Local Authority Inspectorate, in enforcing the Act and its Regulations and a more comprehensive Report was given under separate cover earlier this year.

Factories

The term 'factory' as used in the Factory Acts, includes all premises where articles are made, altered or repaired for purposes of gain.

The register of factories, kept by the Council pursuant to section 8(3) of the Act, contains particulars of 92 factories and building sites and Table 18 gives information relating to inspections, notices and defects found and remedied.

Table 18. Factories Records - 1969

	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Factories without mechanical power	2	2	-	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	87	74	15	60	16
Building sites	3	3	-	-	-
Totals	92	79	15	60	16

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During 1969 detailed general inspections continued as did a considerable number of re-visits to check on works put in hand by employers. The only registered premises not to have received a general inspection were those in covered markets to which special Regulations will apply in due course and at the present time are not required to be inspected.

As in previous years plans submitted to the local authority are examined and matters likely to be affected by the Act are made the subject of consultation with architects and developers before they come into useful occupation. This action prevents practical difficulties arising at a later date, and avoids un-necessary resentment. I would only add that with local architects there exists a splendid degree of co-operation.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to implementation of the Act, and it is pleasing to record that co-operation of employers has so far precluded recourse to statutory enforcement and only in one case was it necessary for a formal warning to be issued in connection with a retail shop. The effect of the warning was salutory, and the necessary compliance achieved.

Table 10(a). Registration and General Inspection

Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	5	85	20
Retail Shops	9	185	95
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	8	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	46	15
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	16	324	132

(b)

No. of premises on register at end of year	No. of premises receiving a general inspection	Total No. of rooms inspected	No. of offences recorded during year	No. of premises found to comply with the Act
324	132	523	162	61

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

342

Table 20. Summary of Offences

Section or Regulation of the Act		No. of offences dealt with during 1969
4	Cleanliness	37
5	Overcrowding	-
4 and 16	Cleanliness and maintenance of floors and steps (accident prevention)	8
6	Temperature	12
7	Ventilation	1
8	Lighting	7
9 (Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964)	Sanitary conveniences	25
10 (Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964)	Washing facilities	11
11	Supply of Drinking Water	2
12	Accommodation for clothing	-
13	Sitting facilities	1
14	Seating for sedentary work	-
15	Eating facilities	1
16	Safety aspect of floors, passages and stairs	21
17 (Dangerous Machines Order, 1964)	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	1
18	Avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery	-
20 (Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968)	Failure to secure examination of lift or hoist	2
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24 (First-Aid Order, 1964)	First-Aid: General Provisions	11
49	Registration	4
50 (The Information for Employees Regulations, 1965)	Provision of Abstract of the Act	18
	Total	162

Table 21. Analysis of recorded particulars of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	809
Retail Shops	1,022
Wholesale departments, warehouses	80
Catering establishments open to the public	250
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2,161
Total Males	882
Total Females	1,279

Section Five

HYGIENE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT

Swimming Baths - Paddling Pool - Refreshment Houses

Public Swimming Baths - Bacterial Control of Water

The two indoor swimming baths (adult's and children) are filled at the beginning of each season from the public supply, and operate on the continuous filtration system, with sterilisation by chlorination. Samples were taken regularly to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory conditions. Sixty samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the results in Table 22, along with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, indicate the generally satisfactory standard attained during the year.

Table 22. Swimming Baths' Water: Results of Examination

	Standard recommended by Ministry	Results from Baths	
		Large	Small
No. of samples taken	-	30	30
No. of samples containing coliform organisms in 100 ml. water	None	2	2
Percentage of number of samples submitted to plate count and containing in 1 ml. water -			
(a) 0 - 10 colonies	Not less than 75%	90%	87%
(b) 11 - 100 colonies	Not more than 25%	10%	13%
(c) Over 100 colonies	None	0%	0%

Paddling Pool

The paddling pool in the Valley Gardens has proved to be a popular addition to the Gardens. Frequency of water changes, and methods of bacterial and algal control, have been recommended to the Parks' Department and the efficiency of these is checked regularly during the summer months.

Refreshment Houses

Under this heading I refer to all restaurants, public houses and clubs. When these premises are visited under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, inspection is made at the same time for adequacy of toilet facilities under section 89 of the Public Health Act 1936. Conditions

were generally satisfactory. In several instances informal recommendations secured improvements although statutory procedures were invoked to secure essential improvements at one public house.

Section Six

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Water Supply - Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Water Supply

On 1st April 1962, the Corporation's Water Undertaking was transferred to the then newly-formed Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board. Before the take-over it had been the practice of the Chief Public Health Inspector to sample at the several sources and record and classify the results in this Report. Whilst the Corporation no longer supplies water, it is still very much its concern that the water supplied within the Borough shall be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. Sampling within the Borough has therefore continued, and all waters taken for chemical analysis were reported upon as being of good organic quality.

During the year under review some 275 samples of piped water were submitted for bacteriological examination and 269 were reported upon as satisfactory. In the case of the six samples which fell below standard, subsequent investigation revealed that problems arose out of the repair or renewal of sections of the mains system. Because of the fullest co-operation that exists with officers of the Water Board the appropriate remedial measures were taken and at no time were the public at risk.

All of the 10,358 dwellinghouses in the Borough are connected to the public supply and have water available within each dwelling; there are none supplied by standpipe.

In the matter of supply, there was no difficulty in maintaining water pressures. Difficulties in recent years have now been resolved with virtual completion of major development schemes prepared by the Water Board.

A typical report on a sample of water is given as follows:

	Parts per million
Total solids	220
Chloride	40
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	111
Total Hardness	140
Permanent Hardness	29
Temporary Hardness	Nil
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Iron	Nil
Manganese	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	5.0
Fluorine	Nil
pH	7.6

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough is well sewered, there being only fifty properties not served by public sewer. Twelve properties in the Borough are served by private disposal plants, thirty-eight by cesspools and the remainder representing 99% of the total, are connected to the public sewerage. Sanitary accommodation of the conservancy type (mainly chemical) exists at only three houses.

By September 1970 it is expected that the Joint Treatment Works at Brotherton will become fully operational and the existing local authority operated sewage disposal plant at Knottingley Road will be abandoned by reason of inadequate capacity and obsolesence.

Section Seven

PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE

Control of Offensive Trades - Animal Hygiene - Noise Abatement - Moveable Dwellings - Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Control of Offensive Trades

Offensive trades within the meaning of section 107(1)(i) of the Public Health Act 1936, are carried on at two premises in the Borough, the trades concerned being those of bone boiler, fat extractor, fat melter, fellmonger, glue maker and size maker. A further trade carried on is the concentration and sterilisation of vegetable and animal waste, declared by the Council to be an offensive trade pursuant to their powers under paragraph (ii)(b) of the sub-section.

These trades provide a necessary and valuable public health service. Without the presence of these trades organic waste would be a source of acute embarrasment to the meat trades in particular. Large quantities of waste organic material, some of it already in an advanced state of decay, are brought on to these premises and not only rendered innocuous, but converted into useful commodities which frequently find their way into the export market.

During 1969 strict and regular attention was given to the two firms concerned in these trades. Some 61 detailed inspections in addition to many snap inspections were undertaken. The number of complaints from the general public regarding offensive smells was the lowest for many years despite an unusually fine summer, and I believe this reflects the efforts by the two firms to prevent unnecessary nuisance occuring.

In the planning conscious world we live in it is likely that offensive trades would not be permitted to become established in residential areas. Where however they are long established one can only endeavour to mitigate the possibility of nuisance arising by dint of inspection.

Animal Hygiene

Apart from the nuisance potential of animals kept under unsatisfactory conditions, animal diseases may effect, directly or indirectly the public health. The control of conditions, therefore, under which animals are kept, whether they be animals on sale in pet shops, or food animals awaiting slaughter, or animals on agricultural holdings, is a matter which must concern the Department.

The Pet Animals Act 1951

This Act, provides for the licensing of pet shops by the local authority who, before granting a licence must be satisfied that animals for sale will be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) visited

at suitable intervals; that precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of diseases among animals, and that steps will be taken in the case of fire or other emergency. There are two licensed premises in the Borough, at which satisfactory conditions obtained during the year.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

Requirements of the Act are somewhat similar to those contained in the Pet Animals Act. Administration of the Act is made the responsibility of the local authority who must be satisfied that animals will be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and visited and exercised at suitable intervals, and ensure that suitable steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

During the year one licence was issued in respect of premises to be used for the boarding of dogs. Inspections were made from time to time and on each occasion the business was found to be well conducted.

Noise Abatement

In addition to the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 Byelaws relating to noise nuisance have been in force in the Borough for many years dealing with such matters as sounding musical instruments or singing in the streets to the annoyance of occupants of houses, offices, churches or hospitals. The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951 provides legislation on similar lines and restricts the use of loudspeakers in the streets.

The department is equipped with sound measuring equipment and have used it in monitoring alleged noise nuisance from industrial sources.

In connection with this latter aspect some 37 inspections were made during 1969. In only two cases was it necessary to require the abatement of industrial noise nuisance and this was secured informally at two factories concerned.

Several cases of nuisance from barking dogs occurred and the Good Rule and Government Byelaws were used to secure abatement of the nuisance by their owners. In practice the complaints tended to arise through animals being left un-attended for lengthy periods whilst the owners were out at work.

Moveable Dwellings

Control of caravans is exercised by the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act of 1960 and the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. In the former case control can be exercised by both Planning and Local Authorities in connection with site licensing. The function of the West Riding Act is to prohibit the use in certain cases, sites frequented by itinerant dwellers. One such site is designated in the Borough and since the date of the making of the Order early in 1965 it has been kept free of caravans.

Sporadic problems occurred during the year with itinerant dwellers parking their vehicles on the periphery of the Borough. Informal

action subsequently resolved the problems. A total of 79 visits and inspections were made under this heading during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act of 1951 is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles, and during 1962 Regulations were made under this Act, superseding earlier Regulations, and bringing up-to-date the standards of cleanliness required in relation to the severals kinds of filling materials to which the Act applies.

The Act provides for the registration by the local authority of premises upon which filling materials are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery, and one such factory is registered with the Council. Regular inspections are made including the taking of samples for analysis and all the samples were reported upon as satisfactory.

Section Eight

PEST CONTROL

Rodent Control Service - Verminous Infestation

Rodent Control Service

The Council is responsible for the Administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 so far as this Act relates to rodent infestation. Routine measures were taken to ensure, so far as practicable, the freedom from infestation of all premises in their own occupation; owners and occupiers of infested properties were required to face up to their responsibilities under the Act and a Rodent Control Service was maintained by the Corporation, available to householders free of charge and to others at a charge which covers the cost of treatment.

The Act places on local authorities a specific duty to inspect their district for infestations, and for much of his time the senior rodent operative was engaged on the discovery of infestations, and the organisation of treatments on 'block control' principles. Table 23 gives statistics relating to known incidence of infestations and to disinfestation measures taken during 1969.

Table 23. Rodent Control Statistics

Properties	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of properties in the district	11,797	32
No. of properties (including adjacent properties) inspected following notification	482	-
No. infested by - rats	236	-
mice	123	-
No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	142	4
No. infested by - rats	63	3
mice	34	-

During 1969 treatment of all sewers in the Borough was undertaken. Results indicated that the sewerage system is relatively free from infestation and minor influx of rodents were dealt with by follow-up treatments using 'Warfarin'.

Reports in certain parts of the country show that reserves of rats have become immune to the poison 'Warfarin' probably the most common

method of control exercised at the present time. 'Warfarin' is an anticoagulant and has been very successful in reducing the rodent population in recent years. There is no evidence in the Borough that rodents have become immune and its use is continued alongside older established poisoning techniques.

Verminous Premises

During the year two houses were treated for vermin. This low rate of incidence illustrates the pattern which has emerged in the post-war years.

In several cases people have produced insects at the Department for identification, but in none was there any public health problem.

Section Nine

ADMINISTRATION AND RECORDS

Tabular Statement of Inspections made and Notices Served

The Public Health Officers Regulations require the recording of inspections made, the preparation of a tabular statement relating to the number and nature of these, to notices served and the results obtained. I have given as accurate a picture as possible in the statement, but when, at one visit, premises are dealt with comprehensively under two or more headings, difficulties in recording can arise.

Table 24. Nature and Number of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors and Assistant staff during 1969.

Nature of Inspections	Number made
Housing Inspections:	
For unfitness, repair or demolition of unfit houses	1,150
Improvement with grant aid	225
Area Improvement	88
Following applications under Rent Act for certificates of disrepair	4
Overcrowding and computation of 'permitted numbers'	5
Investigations into multiple occupation	1
Air Pollution Inspections and Enquiries:	
Industrial smoke observations	33
Inspection of boiler plant	15
Investigation of smoke nuisance (Clean Air Act - s.16)	22
Smoke control area enquiries	369
Food Hygiene Inspections and Enquiries:	
Visits to Abattoir for meat inspection	625
Number of carcases examined	53,856
Visits to shops for meat inspection	3
Investigations into sale of food in the open air	147
Investigations under Milk and Dairies Regulations	18
Visits to food premises -	
Investigations under Food Hygiene Regulations	251
Number of food rooms inspected	996

Nature of Inspections	Number made
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:	
All enquiries and inspections	342
Occupational Hygiene Inspections and Enquiries:	
For staff welfare in Factories	76
Other Works (building sites)	3
Outworkers premises	2
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act:	
All enquiries and inspections	50
Visits to Places of Public Resort:	
Sanitary Accommodation, inspection under s.89 of Public Health Act 1936	22
Inspection of Hairdressing Establishments (West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951)	5
Hygiene and the Public Health Services:	
Water Supply	10
Refuse Collection and Disposal, inspections and enquiries	36
Sewerage and Sewage disposal and general drainage inspections (excluding housing defects)	57
Sewerage and general drainage inspections (including housing defects)	315
Investigations connected with the prevention and abatement of nuisances, et cetera:	
Offensive Trades	61
Moveable dwellings and sites	79
Noise nuisances	37
Statutory nuisances (including housing defects)	911
Infectious diseases and food poisoning enquiries	82
For verminous conditions	22
Inspections and Enquiries connected with Pest Control:	
For rodent infestation (mainly by Rodent Control Staff)	2,016
For other pests	31
Pet Animals Act 1951	2

Nature of Inspections	Number made
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	2
Miscellaneous Enquiries and Visits (including site meetings with architects, builders, etc. and giving of advice to public in their homes and delivery of samples to laboratories, etc.)	349
Sampling:	
Water (bacteriological and Chemical samples)	279
Swimming Baths water	60
Paddling Pool water	21
Milk	15
Coconut	6
Other Foods	75
Ice-Cream	20
Equipment swabs	71
Sewer swabs	50
Abattoir specimens	10
Sampling in connection with infectious diseases	14
Rag Flock	3
Sampling in connection with Atmospheric Pollution:	
Volumetric Smoke Filters	722
Sulphur Dioxide Estimation	689
By Deposit Gauge	22

Table 25. Number of Notices Served and the Result of Service

Act or Section under which or, in the case of informal notices, preliminary to which, notice was served	No. of Informal Notices					No. of Statutory Notices					
	Outstanding from 1968 (a)	Served in 1969 (b)	Total of these (c)	Complied with in 1969 (d)	Outstanding at end of 1969 (e)	Outstanding from 1968 (f)	Served in 1969 (g)	Total of these (h)	Complied with in 1969 (i)	Work done by L.A. (j)	Outstanding at end of 1969 (k)
Public Health Act 1936: Housing -											
Sections 39, 40, 44, 45 and 51	4	148	152	54	98	-	2	2	2	-	-
Section 75	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 93	7	61	68	34	34	-	2	2	2	-	-
Public Health Act 1936: Other Premises -											
Section 39	-	9	9	7	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
Section 92	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 93		9	9	7	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
Public Health Act 1961:	-	6	6	6	-	-	3	3	1	2	-
Section 17	-	6	6	6	-	-	3	3	1	2	-
Housing Act 1957:											
Section 9	-	17	17	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949:											
Section 4	4	249	253	246	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 6	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-